

Ready For An Assault.

General Shafter's Position Has Been Greatly Strengthened.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Secretary Alger Thinks There Will be no More Fighting at Santiago—General Miles, With Reinforcements, on the Way to Cuba—Our Total Loss in Killed, Wounded and Missing, 1593—Some of the Spanish War Ships Can be Saved.

All Ready for an Assault.

SANTIAGO, July 7, by the Dispatchboat Dauntless, via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—The armistice has been extended until noon on Saturday, in order to allow General Linares to communicate with Captain General Blanco and with Madrid. General Linares informed General Shafter that he had no telegraph operators and one was sent into the city, accompanied by the British consul, F. W. Ramsden, under the British flag. Not a shot has been fired recently on either side, but work is being pushed on the batteries and intrenchments. Our position has been greatly strengthened during the last forty-eight hours, the American lines advancing to within four hundred yards of the enemy's, and our hillside batteries overlook and command the city. General Lawton's division advanced five hundred yards, to the enemy's great surprise. The dynamite gun of Colonel Wood's rough riders, in charge of Sergeant Hallett Allsop Burrowe, has been beautifully placed, hidden in a snug pit. The streams have been bridged over, allowing the transportation of heavy artillery with facility, and the roads have been greatly improved. The general health of the soldiers is good. The armistice is affording a long needed rest for our men, and they are now in good shape to resume fighting. General Linares is evidently weakening, and the mediation of the bishop of Santiago and the consular corps may persuade him to surrender. In case hostilities are resumed, the plan of assault is for Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns, and then land one thousand men and occupy the forts and with launches, with grappling irons, go in and countermine the harbor. The fleet will then enter and bombard the city, supporting the land assault. General Garcia, the insurgent commander, received orders yesterday not to attack the Spaniards while the negotiations are on foot. The wrecked Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried the bodies of over one hundred Spaniards which were washed ashore.

Shafter Making Every Preparation.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—There was a continuation of peace talk yesterday. There was confirmation by the state department of the report that the Cadiz fleet was returning to Spain. Since it is scarcely conceivable that the Spanish government would doom this last remnant of their fleet to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which, in all probability, would head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port, the assumption is that the Spanish government calculates that at least an armistice precedent to peace will be obtained before the ships reach Spain. An unusually definite report was in circulation that the United States had been sounded in the interest of peace by the British ambassador, but when it was brought to Sir Julian Pauncefote's attention he authorized an explicit denial, and said had he not communicated with the government in any way regarding the termination of the war. Conditions in Santiago also are regarded as favorable just now, according to General Shafter's dispatch received during the forenoon yesterday. Nothing more came from him during the day, but the impression prevails that the Spaniards are in a desperate plight within the lines of the city, and General Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an implication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender. However that may be, every preparation is making for a great engagement, the final one at Santiago, it is hoped, which may begin as early as today if Shafter's reinforcements are on hand.

Can Save Part of the Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Sampson has cabled the navy department that the Cristobal Colon is certainly in a condition for saving, and that there are reasonable hopes that the Vizcaya and Teresa may be saved. It is expected at the navy department that an attack on the forts at Santiago harbor will begin today.

Sampson Has the Spaniards Scared.

MADRID, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—It is rumored here that Admiral Sampson has sent Blanco a telegram summoning him to order the evacuation of Cuba within forty-eight hours, otherwise the Americans will bombard all the ports of Cuba.

Alger Thinks Santiago Will Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Alger, at 1:30 this afternoon, said that he did not think that fighting would be resumed at Santiago.

Miles Has Started for Santiago.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—[By Associated Press]—The transports Columbia and Yale did not sail until 2 p. m. today. They carry General Miles and staff and seventeen hundred reinforcements for Shafter.

Official List of Losses.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from General Shafter to the war department gives the complete loss sustained in Cuba by his army as follows: Killed—officers, 22; enlisted men, 208. Wounded—officers, 81; enlisted men, 1,203. Missing, 79.

Hawaiian Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley has appointed Senator Cullom, of Illinois, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Representative Hitt, of Illinois, and Sanford Dole and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii, as commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

CAMP LIFE AT TAMPA.

Plenty of Food and No Lack of Work.

WITH THE THIRD U. S. CAVALRY.

John T. Lewis, Formerly East Greenville Correspondent of The Independent, is Satisfied He Took the Right Step When He Enlisted.

IN CAMP AT TAMPA, FLA., July 4, 1898.

I have at last concluded to fulfill the promise made when last in the office of THE INDEPENDENT to give you my views of life in the army, and to let my friends in Massillon and East Greenville know of my whereabouts. From the day the war broke out I was anxious to enlist, and was among the first in my part of the country to offer my services to the United States, as a volunteer. I went to Columbus, hoping to get into Company I of the Eighth Ohio National Guard, under Captain Willis, but owing to an order reducing the number of men to each company I was refused. This was a great disappointment to me, and also to Captain Willis, who had sent for me. However, he had his orders, and could not help it. From Columbus I went to Canton, where I enlisted in the regular army, being assigned to the Third Cavalry. I am satisfied I took the right step, and am anxious to get to the front where there will be work to do. We expected to leave here last week, but the orders were countermanded. The order to move is expected at any moment, and my regiment is ready to go at once. Our guns and sabers are brightened, pistols in good shape, thirty-three thousand rounds of rifle ammunition, a full supply of revolver cartridges, and men and horses well drilled and in excellent condition. Part of my troop went with the first expedition to Santiago, but we still have forty-nine men.

A cavalryman has quite an amount of work to do. He must keep his arms and accoutrements clean, and in addition, his horse, two bridles, saddle, spurs, surcingle, two blankets, half of a shelter tent, ration bag, clothing, etc., must be kept in condition to bear inspection.

We go to bed promptly at 9 o'clock, and get up at 4:30. While the days are hot the nights are cool and pleasant in our camp among the palm-trees and pines. There are no beautiful lawns here, only sand, and in the streets it is from five to seven inches deep. There is no mud, although it has rained every day since I have been here.

One thing the boys in camp miss greatly is the news of what is going on at the front, and I especially miss THE INDEPENDENT. Papers from the North which reach the camp are generally a week old. In the papers received yesterday we read an account of the fight in which part of our regiment was engaged.

We made a record breaking trip from Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, to Tampa, on the Mobile & Ohio and Plant system roads. Starting from St. Louis at 8 a. m. on Saturday, we arrived in Tampa at 9:45 Sunday evening, the distance being thirteen hundred miles. During the trip we at one time covered two hundred miles in four hours and twenty-three minutes. Owing to the immense amount of business on the Mobile & Ohio, our train was run over a branch line into Montgomery, Ala. It was the first passenger train ever run over the road, which cuts through a dense forest of pines, and during the eighty-three miles I never saw a man, or any sign that the country was inhabited, and the ride was about the roughest imaginable.

The Fourth of July passed in camp like any other day, with the exception that the ordinary drills were omitted, and we only exercised our horses. A man who has never rode a horse only needs to join a troop of the United States Cavalry to be taught. They will make a rider out of him in a very short time. You have got to go ahead at full speed, pay no attention to stumps or ditches, and keep correct position—

shoulders back, stomach in, and eyes to the front. Those are your orders, and you must obey them. We have not felt the want of food since enlisting. We get fresh beef every day, and plenty of pork and beans. There are no delicacies, and many of the boys miss the pie and cake to which they were accustomed while at their mother's table.

JOHN T. LEWIS, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—General Brooke has put an end to the disturbances in Chattanooga caused by the soldiers. He sent as provost guard a company of regular cavalry, who arrested all soldiers in the city not having passes. General H. V. Boynton reported to General Brooke for duty today.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—Several employees of the Britton Printing Company, in Erie street, were cut off by fire from the elevator, and jumped from windows of the upper stories. It is reported that several were killed.

ARE PROUD OF US.

LONDON, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—The weekly newspapers today all give glowing tributes to the American navy, saying the English feel a touch of pride in their trans Atlantic kin.

More Trouble Feared.

MAYFIELD, Ky., July 9.—[By Associated Press]—The jury found Sam Clark guilty of murder, and gave a verdict of ten years in the penitentiary. He killed the president of the Western District Warehouse Company. Indignation is strong against him. Additional troops arrived, which only increases the people, who threaten Geo. Collier. Much anxiety is felt over tonight's developments.

A Steamer Burned.

NEW YORK, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer Delaware, from New York to Charleston and Jacksonville, was abandoned off Barnegat, N. J., last night, being on fire. Seventy passengers and the crew got off safely in boats and rafts.

Troops and a Battery Needed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 9.—[By Associated Press]—At the request of Colonel Collier, Governor Bradley, at 3 a. m., sent an additional company with a galling gun, to Mayfield, to help protect Blanks, now on trial for rape.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Items from the County Sent—Probate News.

CANTON, July 9.—The members of the Stark county bar and the county officials are picnicking today at Congress lake. The day will be devoted to speeches and athletic sports.

Hirshberger Bros., Eli and Simon, have begun suit against Charles H. and Ellen R. Lind, to recover \$255.70. The sum is alleged to be due on a contract for sawing lumber. W. J. Piero is the plaintiffs attorney.

Distribution of the proceeds of sale of real estate in the estate of Jacob Paul, of Massillon has been ordered. The guardians of Estella Geis and Peter A. Berger, of Massillon, have filed first accounts. The will of James Yeagley, of Washington township, has been admitted to probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to George E. Snyder and Vrena Emanuel, and Charles E. Tebay and M. Marguerite Shanafelt, of Canton.

A Splendid Map.

Call and see the Rand & McNally general map of the United States and the world for 75c at the Independent Company office.

A household necessity. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort, cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Popular Impressions in Spain About the War.

SPANIARDS ARE SURE OF VICTORY.

All News Coming by Way of New York is Suspected—The Loss of Manila Passes as an Accident—Social Life is Undisturbed at Present.

MARSEILLES, June 20.—Every American on first setting foot in France is surprised to see in general use the automobile or horseless carriage. There seems to be no doubt that these wheezy contrivances have come to supplant the bicycle, although much more expensive. You can see them at all hours and on every street of Marseilles, and the club here is so enthusiastic that a demonstration has recently been made of the efficacy of the automobile in mobilizing troops. No country in the world uses these horseless carriages as much as France, because France possesses the best roads in the world. They are now talking of equipping an army corps with automobiles. At Paris the first exhibition of automobiles is now in progress and is attracting attention subordinate only to the war and the change in the ministry. Although the Columbia motor carriage, turned out by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., is the only transatlantic exhibit represented, it is a stylish two-seated dogcart with a hood, and the centre of attraction. "C'est gracieux," "C'est tres bien," were the comments. It is all American design, body wheels and batteries, for it is electric. It is one of the neatest vehicles in the show, the finish in all minor details being perfect. Three other carriages in different styles are stopped at Havre for custom formalities, but are expected in Paris soon. Should they be anything like the one exhibited they will draw attention. Their staying power is from 60 to 65 kilometres, the batteries are comparatively light, and are so well placed that they do not offend the eye, as is the case in many other constructions.

Wheelmen in the United States used to searching for a decent track on the best of our roads go wild with delight when they first encounter the country roads of France. I know of only one stretch of ordinary highway at home that touches the road of France, and that is a sample piece built by the state of Massachusetts on Mr. Folger's favorite island of Nantucket. Some people have an idea that these fine roads over here were built in the first place by some of the old Romans who used to do things in this part of the world, but the truth is they are of modern construction. The highways of the ancients sometimes answer as stone quarries but that is about all. The perfection of the French roads is due quite as much to the daily work done upon them as upon their original construction.

One of the most important departments of the national government is that devoted to road and bridge mending. At regular intervals in the country one encounters the stone huts of the "cantonnier" whose entire time is spent in working on his particular section. There are prizes for the "cantonnier" who has the best results to show and the system is somewhat like that used by the Pennsylvania Company in handling its section men. These French road makers get sixty francs a month together with firewood and rent. The fire wood they pick up along the highway. They regard themselves well paid.

July is approaching and the sun shines out of a cloudless sky day after day. It is hot—so hot that even the horses wear linen sun bonnets and the small boy and the soldier has a cloth attachment to his cap that falls down from his head to his shoulders and shades the brain. Everybody wears as little as the French sense of propriety will permit, and sometimes that is not very much. Still it is not nearly so warm as it often is at home, though the oldest inhabitant remarks that what we are having is nothing to the heat that is to come, when the sirocco season opens. Fortunately, the nights are cool and there is often a delicious sea-breeze, and always sea baths.

The water is delightful and nearly as buoyant, they say, as Salt Lake. Fruit is plentiful and cheap. The strawberries now past their prime have been glorious. The cherries are superb and now peaches are coming on and the great preserving factories are crystallizing untold quantities of fruit for the New York wholesale confectioners. The almonds, too, are being gathered, and the little coasting steamers are bringing them into market by the ton to be exported to other countries.

But how long will this exporting trade continue? I had a talk the other day with the director of a famous line of steam ships who told me that the New York-Marseilles service had been inaugurated in order to take to the United States the prunes of this part of the world, yet as a matter of fact that business has now been practically destroyed, and those boats are now bringing to Europe, from the United States, better and cheaper prunes than can be produced here.

Never in all the history of Marseilles has the harbor been so full of ships. The suspension of the import duty on grain during May and June is showing its effects and the arrivals of various classes of merchandise during July figure up

357,493 tons. There are 4,000 men at work today on the docks loading and unloading vessels, and a feverish anxiety prevails to get every pound of wheat in that is possible before the first of July, when the duty will be reimposed.

A little Spaniard, who groans to me daily over the conduct of his country when he asks for the latest news of the war, also wants to know if American language is at all like the English language. And he knows a good deal more than a good many of his compatriots, too.

The morning French paper has a letter from Madrid which described the situation there in this way: "You have no idea of the popular impression prevailing here. There are some inconveniences, no doubt, on account of the money question, but the war is seldom discussed by the masses and they all feel confident of ultimate victory. In their eyes all the news coming via New York is suspected. Except the loss of Manila which passes as an accident, all the stories of American success are taken to be lies. They admit the superior resources of the United States but think that when Spain needs more money it will be made at the mint, and if they must be taxed a little more they are ready to stand it. If you stop to listen to the conversations at the cafe and on the street you will hear discussed the next drawing of the lottery, the approaching bull fight, theatrical gossip, the rise of exchange and interior politics, but not a word about the war. Social life moves on undisturbed by any thought of impending national calamity. Yesterday on the Alcala and the Prado the crowds were enormous and joyful and applauded the triumphal passage of the bull fighter Guerrita and his brave followers in their brilliant costumes of gold embroidery and shining satin."

A present official visitor in Europe is Wm. H. Dimond, of Boston, who is collecting for the treasury department samples of the wools imported into the United States, for the purpose of accurately determining the grades of such imports for the collection of proper duties. Every importer, it is true, makes out an invoice and certifies to its accuracy before the American consul at the port of shipment, but the invoice is accepted only as a guide, when the wool reaches Boston. When the consignment is actually there, samples of wool are pulled from each bag, compared with the standard samples, and the rate of duty is then assessed in accordance with the known facts. Mr. Dimond expects to go pretty much around the world in his quest for samples and information. Spain, England, Africa, Russia, Turkey, Persia, China and Australia, and a dozen other places send their wool to the United States, and the processes employed in getting it ready for market are widely different. In Ohio and the United States generally, the fleeces are tied with string, and as it is much cheaper than wool, unscrupulous growers can use a great deal more than is necessary. In England the fleeces are twisted into a sort of rope at the end, and the bundle made fast with this rope. In Turkey grass is used. Over at Bordeaux, in France, there is a great industry created by the arrival of the South American raw sheepskins. The wool is pulled from these skins over here, and sold, and the skins also are sold in the United States, entering free of duty. In Persia they raise a fat-tailed sheep which goes about with an enormous caudal appendage, sometimes weighing as much as forty pounds. In order to save this wool the Persian farmer often fastens this enormous tail to a little two-wheeled cart, which the animal tugs over hill and vale, making a very remarkable exhibition of itself.

Russia has adopted the metric system and now the United States and England are the only important nations using anything else. We cling to our ancient system because once upon a time so many barley corns, or some royal personage's foot or arm got themselves set up as units of measurement, and will probably continue to do so. Still our adherents to the old standard means loss of trade in many countries, where our wares would sell, except that being constructed according to our standards, they cannot be made to fit machines built on metric measurements.

Algiers wants American harvesting machinery. An agent of an American concern told me the other day that half a dozen of manufacturers were doing well in Algiers, and that his own people had sold nine machines this year and might have sold twenty-five, at one place, had they had them there to sell.

THE STREET FAIR.

Progress Reported at the Friday Night Meeting.

The officers of the Massillon Street Fair Association assembled in the mayor's court room Friday night, to discuss matters pertaining to the proposed fair for September. Members of the committees appointed at a recent meeting, were also present and reported progress. The local merchants are gradually becoming interested in the project, but more substantial support is required, and last night Messrs W. D. Benedict, G. F. Breckel, Charles M. Whitman, J. C. F. Putman, G. L. Albrecht, F. A. Vogt, W. E. Bechtel, Mayor Wise and W. A. Pietzcker were selected to visit the various merchants and solicit pecuniary support should it be required. There is little doubt in the minds of those interested, however, but that the venture will prove a success if generally supported, and at a future meeting more definite arrangements will be made.

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FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 80.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bailey's Book Store, Ham-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Corral),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898.

There no longer exists any doubt as to the practical service rendered by Hobson and his men in sinking the Merrimac in the entrance to Santiago harbor. It was the presence of the Merrimac blocking the narrow channel which prevented Admiral Cervera from attempting to make his escape by night when his chances of successfully running the gauntlet of the American fleet would have been much greater.

A boycott of German goods may not be beyond the bounds of possibility in the near future. Those tactics employed so successfully in the case of the French may not prove so immediately efficacious with the subjects of William II, but as the United States buys more than \$100,000,000 worth of German goods every year, it is to be supposed that in the long run the thrifty Teuton will have an eye to the main chance and view with some degree of concern the loss of a considerable part of this important trade.

We may read accounts today of the deeds of men whose bravery leads them to the cannon's mouth in the service of their country, and side by side on the same page see descriptions of a fearful scene in which strong men turned against the weak and helpless to fight like demons for self preservation. Following closely upon the glorious and stimulating news of American victories in Cuba, the story of the wreck of the French liner La Bourgogne is doubly affecting, but by far the most terrible feature of the terrible disaster is the fact that of the three hundred women on board, only one was saved.

Among the various criticisms by naval and military experts now appearing in the English newspapers is one in the London Times, which takes our authorities to task for making so much stir about the capture of Santiago. "No direct military object will be gained by such a course," says the Times. In making this criticism, the writer was doubtless thinking that the loss of Santiago would not effect the military strength of the Spaniards in Cuba to any great extent, but the fact that the capture of the city would cut off a large number of Spaniards from direct communication with Blanco was evidently not taken into consideration.

The sinking of La Bourgogne is but another illustration of the fact that the big ocean liners are not invulnerable and that when hit amidst there is small hope for them. The cleverest marine architects have been unable to devise a scheme to protect the stoutest single screw liners, hit hard amidstships or thereabouts, from disaster. The same fatality overtook the Oregon which was sunk off Fire Island in 1896. The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe which foundered in the North sea after having been rammed by the little British steamship Crathie in 1895, and several others. Only the steamships that collide head on have hope of salvation.

The number of wounded soldiers in last week's fight was so entirely out of proportion to the comparatively small number of killed that Major Lagarde, who is in charge of the hospitals at Siboney, was asked by a newspaper correspondent if he could give any reason for it. He said that the humane results of the reduced calibre projectiles have been especially shown among those wounded in the joint end of bones, and in the lungs. The casualty list, with the old leaden bullets, might have shown fewer wounds, but the proportion of severe wounds might predominate so greatly that suffering would be more general. The suffering and the list of the dead would have been far greater if the Spaniards had used the old 45-calibre bullets.

In a few days more, writes Henry Clews in his weekly letter, we shall have given new evidence of our own fighting ability in the capture of Santiago. For the completion of our work there will then only remain the subjugation of Havana and the occupation of Porto Rico. The latter will be an easy achievement, and to Spain it is simply a question of how many lives she will needlessly sacrifice in the hopeless defence of the island. Havana can be safely allowed to await our convenience, and is quite as likely to be subdued by famine and disease as by our guns. Under the foregoing conditions it may be concluded that the rough work of the war has been done, leaving behind consequences that may greatly limit the need for fighting and may any day compel the exhausted and despairing enemy to accept the transfer of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines

to the United States, which must be the minimum of our peace conditions.

The reflections made on Admiral Sampson for not mentioning the fact that Schley did the work, in his message informing the navy department of the great Santiago victory seem, at present at least, to be both unmerited and unjust, for there is little doubt but that Sampson's detailed account will contain due mention and praise of Schley's good work. Naval officers, who claim to be unprejudiced, say that the wording of the message was proper, and point out that had Cervera escaped through the fault of the American ships, Sampson, as commander-in-chief of the American fleet, would have been held responsible.

A great and overwhelming victory was won at Santiago; in which every American sailor and officer did the work which fell to his share with skill and courage, it seems—as was said by Senator Hale—that there is credit and glory enough to allow everybody to be cared for. Commodore Schley deserves the praise and thanks of the American people, but Admiral Sampson has made all the plans under which the navy department has carried out its policy in the Atlantic, and everything goes to show that he thoroughly understands the handling of ships and men.

There is some degree of comfort to be obtained from a report that the one hundred and four survivors of the crew of La Bourgogne will be held on a charge of manslaughter. Many of the men who successfully fought for their lives can be used as witnesses against the sailors, who, if the terrible stories told by the passengers are true, stopped at nothing in their mad struggle for life. Sailors have before this sacrificed the lives of passengers to save their own and the courts have dealt with them summarily. Justice Baldwin, at the trial of the mate of the William Brown, sunk off the coast of Nova Scotia in 1841, declared: "The sailor is bound to undergo whatever is necessary to preserve the boat and the passengers. Should the emergency become so extreme as to require the sacrifice of life there can be no reason why the law does not remain the same. The passenger, not being bound either to labor or to incur the risk of life, cannot be bound to sacrifice his existence to save the sailor's. Two sailors may lawfully struggle with each other for a plank, which can save but one, but if a passenger should be on that plank the law of necessity justifies not the sailor who takes it from him."

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

The fortunes of war are making it probable that the question of the white man's ability to conquer the tropics and make for himself a home in these warm but delightful regions, will at once become a most practical one. Porto Rico, the Sandwich islands, and the Philippines are all tropical islands, and for a while at least many American citizens will go thither to seek their fortunes. The British Medical Journal contains an interesting account of what is for Americans a most timely discussion on this topic. The discussion took place in the presence of many of the best known authorities on tropical pathology.

Most of those taking part in the debate held that there is no reason whatever why the white man should not be able to adapt himself to the new conditions of life in the tropics, and protect himself against the diseases that prevail in those regions. The popular belief that the white man cannot successfully colonize the tropics is disproved by the fact that he has done so. It is undoubtedly true that many northerners, who go to equatorial regions contract disease there and die, but in the majority of such cases the man is the victim of his own obstinate unwillingness to change his habits in respect to eating, drinking and clothing, and to conform his mode of life to the new conditions. A comparison of the healthfulness of the West India islands under enlightened British rule with that of the two until recently under Spanish mis-rule shows what can be done by sanitation to convert a pest hole into a paradise. Sanitation has within the last few decades wrought wonderful changes in all tropical countries, as regards health conditions, and the changes have been so great in some places that regions which were once considered most deadly are now even recommended as health resorts.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made a perfectly well woman of me." Mrs. Charles Hutton, Berville, Mich.

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Good accommodations, excellent cuisine. Rates \$1.50 per day. \$5 per week. Consult agents, C. L. & W. railway.

WATER FOR MASSILLON

A Million Gallons Consumed in Twenty-four Hours.

THE WEEK A RECORD-BREAKER.

The Big Pump at the Station of the Massillon Water Supply Company has no Small Task on its Hands These Days—Most Water Used in the Evening.

In the week which ended at 12 o'clock on Friday night, according to figures at the pumping station of the Massillon Water Supply Company, near the rolling mill, more water was consumed in Massillon than in any like period in the history of the plant. During the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last Saturday night the city used 1,127,000 gallons. This breaks all previous records, but there are indications that it will not long remain unbroken. Yesterday 1,115,000 gallons were pumped into town. On the other days of the week the quantity consumed was not so great.

Just after sunset the demand upon the pumps is the greatest. At that time most subscribers are sprinkling their lawns, and for two hours or so the quantity of water that passes through the hundreds of hoses in every part of the city is enormous. There are three pumps at the station. The largest, which is now constantly in use, has a guaranteed capacity of 2,000,000 gallons a day, though it really is capable of 3,000,000 gallons. The other pumps, which could be put to work at a minute's notice, have capacities of 1,500,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons. So if it were absolutely necessary, the three pumps could furnish Massillon with 5,000,000 gallons of pure water every day, and there would still be in reserve the millions of gallons of the reservoir. The pump at that place could be put in operation in short order in case of fire, or if the water should be needed for any other purpose, and the supply here is almost as inexhaustible as that of the six artesian wells from which the other three pumps draw their water. These wells are all located in the vicinity of the pumping station, and the depth of the deepest is about 250 feet.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The feature of today's stock market was the strength in the Grangers' list. New York Central was bulled and had its effect on other stock. Some shorts started to cover a few minutes before the close, which helped the advance. Conservative traders think the market has gone high enough for the present, and advise the sale of U. P. and St. Paul. Money 1 1/2 per cent. The following is the bank statement:

Reserve decreased..... \$ 8,688,250
Loans increased..... 12,891,600
Specie decreased..... 5,571,500
Legal deposits..... 1,068,400
Deposits increased..... 7,988,400
Circulation decreased..... 38,400,000

CHICAGO, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs lower, \$3.70 to \$4.02; cattle steady.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Wheat was weak and dull, practically all day. A great deal of long wheat was carried over night and it all came on sale. The buying was inadequate, though there was a little rally at times. Offerings of cash wheat from the country have been exceedingly light, and, in fact, the millers are in a bad condition: some are telegraphing and others writing for prices and samples. The few who so exaggerated the estimate of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat in the crop are now lowering their ideas, and may have a greater chance to see their folly. The prospects for a bull movement in wheat is very probable. The government report which comes out on next Monday is very bullish, especially on corn. The visible will also show a large decrease in corn. Puts and calls, September wheat, 67 1/2 and 69 1/2.

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.
Wheat				
July	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Sept	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Dec	68 1/2	69	68 1/4	68 1/2
Corn				
July	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32 1/2
Sept	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Oats				
July	23 1/2	23	22 1/2	23 1/2
Sept	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pork				
July				9 1/2
Sept	9 90	9 95	9 90	9 97
Lard				
July	5 37	5 40	5 37	5 40
Sept	5 47	5 47	5 45	5 47

TOLEDO, July 9.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 84.

DALETON, July 11.—Wheat, 75-80

BEACH CITY, July 11.—Wheat, 75-80.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat per bushel.....	80
Rye per bushel.....	42 1/2
Oats per bushel.....	28 1/2
Corn.....	45
Barley.....	45
Flax Seed.....	15 1/2
Clover Seed.....	32 1/2
Timothy Seed.....	31 1/2
Beans, per 100 lbs.....	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	1 1/2
Hay.....	36 00-7 00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.....	12-18
Eggs, per dozen.....	11
Lard, per lb.....	5
Hams, per lb.....	6-7
Shoulders per lb.....	6-7
Sides.....	6-7
Cheese.....	12
Potatoes.....	85
Apples.....	1 1/2
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 25
Onions.....	80
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	8-10
Chickens, live per lb.....	6
Salt, per barrel.....	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	4-5
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	4-4

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

THE SUNDAY RUSH FOR THE SEASHORE RESORTS.

Ocean Breezes That Sweep Manhattan—Popularity of Coney Island Does Not Wave—Music Mingles With Old Ocean Rhythms—Beauty of the Parks.

It is estimated that three hundred thousand people leave the city every pleasant Sunday during the hot weather, for an outing. This estimate is probably not too great. If 300,000 go away to seaside and pleasure resorts, that is but one in ten of the population of the great city, to say nothing of the 150,000 visitors who sleep every night within its borders. But even one in ten of the population on the move is enough to tax the ability of the more popular transportation lines to their fullest capacity. It is said that the trolley cars from Brooklyn bridge to Coney Island carried, last Sunday, over 100,000 of these people who went down to the island for a breath of the fresh, cooling air. While other places attract attention and receive a generous share of the public's patronage, Coney Island continues to be the most popular of all the nearby resorts. The delightful sail down the bay past the fortifications which now hold peculiar interest for all, is enjoyed by thousands, but no single transportation system carries so many passengers as the electric roads.

The cartoonists have had an excellent field for the display of their ability in the "passing of the war tax." One of the best of these cartoons shows how the brewer hands it to the saloon keep-



Passing on the War Tax.

er and he in turn passes it on to the perspiring consumer. This is one of the instances in which the artist hits the nail squarely on the head.

Probably the reason why Coney Island holds its popularity may be found in the fact that there is something at the island to suit all tastes. The great mass of the people who go down delight in the hub-bub and bedlam which prevails at West Brighton. The fandangoes, the shutes, the rocky roads, the merry-go-rounds, the old con who holds his head for a target, and the hundred and one things that constitute the stupendous list of "attractions" hold the deepest interest for the great majority. Then there are the quiet Germans and not a few others who are falling into their habits of quaffing the foaming lager with the accompanying Frankfurter. The more quiet and dignified find their station at Brighton, where they dine upon the broad veranda, while those better supplied with the needful drift to "Manhattan Beach," swept by ocean breezes, to dine and wine themselves while the matchless orchestra sends forth the strain of patriotic music and in their low cadence the waves break on that man-made rock bound shore. Here is a perfect bower of loveliness in the ample lawns, the immense amphitheatre and the crowds of well-dressed and well-to-do people who promenade the broad walks or gaze out upon "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste." Farther to the east is the exclusive "Oriental."

The 150,000 at West Brighton has become 10,000 at Manhattan, and the 10,000 at Manhattan has been reduced in like ratio at the Oriental, and the exclusiveness of these is almost distressing. But they have money, and are willing to pay for it, and who shall murmur or who shall complain.

The trolley cars which take one down from the boat landing at Staten Island to the South Beach, run close in the rear of Fort Wadsworth, where quite a number of volunteers are encamped. A look-in at the fort from the rear, and an examination of the heavy guns now mounted there, gives one a feeling of confidence respecting the defenses of the city. Fort Wadsworth is on Staten Island, and Fort Hamilton on the opposite shore stand at the narrowest place in the bay. At this point, and for long distances above and below, the harbor is "mined" with the most approved torpedoes, which are connected with the shore, and may be exploded the instant a hostile ship gets over them. The channel in the lower bay is divided into "squares" and "sections" and the experienced gunners in the fort have calculated to an hundredth part of an inch, the elevation of their guns necessary to throw a shot or shell into one of these sections. And so, if a hostile ship could pass the terrible ordeal of the fierce fire which these two forts could pour upon it, the torpedoes are sure to get in their deadly work before the narrow are passed. On the ramparts of the rear of the forts, some of the troops are encamped and every thing bears the aspect of preparation for war. The faithful line of sentinels pace back and forth on their lonely posts, while on the parade a company of soldiers is acquiring experience in the manual of arms, and on the winding road the police squad is repairing the damage done by the recent rains.

The camp is delightfully located, on land that slopes gently to the southwest and though the tents are unprotected from the sun's direct effect, there is an abundance of shade in the immediate vicinity and near-by is an excellent opportunity for salt water bathing, which the boys daily improve.

Central Park naturally attracts the attention of every visitor during the heated term. Yet Prospect Park in Brooklyn borough, should not be overlooked. The perfume of over 100,000

rose fills the air of the rose gardens there which covers over an acre of ground. Another exquisite spot is known as the Vale of Cashmere. A third is a sylvan-bordered path which leads from the vale to the top of a slight hill. This path has not yet acquired popularity and visitors may linger in its depths "next to nature's heart."

Every one has a kind word for "Ham" Fish, who fell at the front in the first real battle in Cuba. Young Fish, like other young men born to wealth, had his faults, lots of them, in fact, but he was courageous and manly at all times, and those who knew him best liked him most. It is the general opinion that in yielding up his life for the honor of the country's flag, he has more than atoned for the pranks that he foisted to lay aside when he left college.

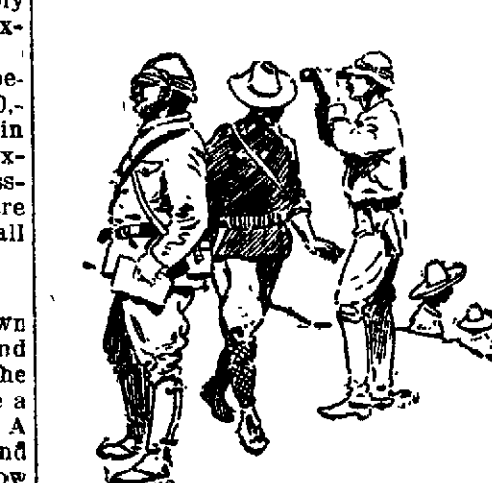
The business men who are striving to coax buyers and pleasure-seekers to the metropolis are planning a permanent exposition. This matter is yet in its infancy, but if the Merchants' Association obtains the support which it hopes for from a large membership the exposition scheme will be taken up and pushed to a successful conclusion. Excursion rates have been secured for the fall purchasing season and the merchants look for a rich harvest.

In the upper story of the American Tract Society's building is a restaurant rightly called the "Eyrrie." To reach this restaurant would require as much climbing as to ascend the Bunker Hill monument, if it were not for the elevators. One of these lifts you up twenty stories, and then a smaller one across the hall assist in completing the journey by giving you another lift of four stories. Leaving the elevator on the top floor, you step into a well-equipped restaurant with windows on three sides, from which the view down the bay and out over the busy tide of humanity in the great city is magnificent beyond description. It is not surprising that the "Eyrrie" enjoys a large patronage in the hot days, for at its portals the breezes are never hushed and the aching brow and throbbing pulses are wooed to rest and peace thereby.

The death of the gallant volunteers in the forefront of the advance on Santiago brings home to us the terrible realities of war, all the more impressive, perhaps, because so many of the brave boys from New York have fallen on the advance line of battle. The glitter of military romance has been splashed by the blood of heroes, and the bright story of their bravery will be dimmed with tears of heartfelt sorrow. But the dream of holiday excursions into a hostile country has been dispelled, and now the earnest and dangerous marches, battles and bivouacs have begun. There is no hesitancy now. The Spaniards could not withstand the determined assault of the brave men in the advance and reinforcements have made their position secure. The young men of the country stand ready to take the places of those who have fallen, or those who yet may fall, in battle.

Already offers have been sent from this city to take the places so suddenly made vacant. The death of our heroes at the front has aroused the patriotic ardor of those at home. The spirit of the Nation is above the casualties of war, above the weary marches and the hunger and the thirst so graphically told by the war dispatches. There is but one thought, and that is for victory no matter what that victory may cost.

The competition between the big newspapers for war news was never so intense as at the present moment. Each of these keeps from one to three dispatch boats, and a corps of well-paid correspondents. These correspondents do not go on their perilous expeditions and expose themselves without a substantial reward in the shape of salary. Upon the whole, they are a



Correspondents at the Front.

brave and heroic body of men, heartily devoted to their calling and zealously serving their papers regardless of the dangers and hardships to which they are constantly subjected. The people who read the graphic accounts of the deeds of our brave soldiers and marines, have but a faint conception of the labor and sacrifice which these correspondents have endured.

Up and down town the star of electricity takes its way. The grateful news is conveyed of new street railroad lines mapped out and of old ones to be remodelled, in which electricity will be the cleanly, almost noiseless motive power. The archaic horse car is about to disappear from Sixth avenue and the Boulevard. It will soon be a rare avis in any section of the city. There has been much bitter litigation and every sort of obstacle placed in the way of improvements which have long been in contemplation. At last courts have relented and diplomacy triumphed to the extent of relieving at least one populous avenue and one fine boulevard of the incubus of old-fashioned conveyances.

The old oaken beam which supported one of the ceilings of an old-fashioned northern farmhouse was a little time ago discovered to have been the receptacle of the savings of some long dead and gone tenant. A young man, a member of the local corps of volunteers, accidentally discharged his gun in the kitchen, shattering a portion of the beam, which was thus found to have been hollowed out, further investigation revealing 1,000 guineas, dated about the year 1600.—Tit-Bits.

AN ARMY NEWSBOY.

"Here's yer Washington Chronakill, Baltimore 'Merican, Phil'delphi 'Quier!" It was the voice of a white-faced stripling of a dozen years, and he sat astride an old gray horse, a condemned army animal that cost him \$10, crying his wares. He had a large bundle of papers, and they went off like friend eggs at a lumber camp before-daylight banquet. He came back about dark that night crying the Washington Evening Star, a wretchedly bad daily paper those days—one that would not receive two minutes of attention in this day of sparkling daily productions. He was around the next morning, bright and early.

"Look here, little fellow," said Capt. Ed Brown, "where'd you come from and where are you living?"

"I'm a Vermontor, sir, and I don't live much of anywhere."

"How do you like our western boys?"

"I like 'em bully; they buy my papers quicker than any other brigade I've struck since I went into the business."

"Well, then, hadn't you better make your home in our vicinity?"

"I'd like to, sir, but I've got a couple of brothers who would object to my staying away from the Vermont boys, I guess."

"If your brothers are willing, we will take you in."

The next day the little newsboy, after disposing of his stock—and he had increased it materially because of the new demand—approached Capt. Brown and timidly said: "Captain, I think I will join this brigade. I think I can please these western men, and I know they will please me."

"All right. Do you need any help in fixing up?"

"None at all, sir; I can take care of myself."

This occurred on Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, about a quarter of a mile back of the Lee mansion, during one of those rainy spells so common in Virginia in October. It was in 1861. From that day until the war ended young Aubrey was the brigade newsboy, and there was never a time since then that he would not defend the brigade, and the brigade has always had a kindly side for him. He built up a large business, added New York and Cincinnati papers to his list, and if any troops in an active campaign had daily papers our brigade was sure to be supplied. He was early given the name of "Doc"—"Doc" C. B. Aubrey—and it still sticks to him.

A few days after McClellan was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside assumed command, in November, 1862, a serious misfortune befell the newsboy. The troops were camped in and about Warrenton, Va. Aubrey had ridden to Washington, laid in a supply of papers, was on his way back and had reached within a few miles of Warrenton, when a company of gentlemen in gray, riding swift-footed horses, spied the little fellow and pounced upon him. The gentlemen in gray were a portion of Jeb Stuart's cavalry. They accused him of being a spy.

"Oh, no, gentlemen, I'm not a spy. I'm a regular member of the Iron Brigade. I furnish them with papers, and if I don't get there in time to sell these papers to-morrow morning I'm afraid they'll drum me out of camp. Darn an army that will move away when I'm gone and get me into a scrape!" But the gentlemen in gray were not inclined to let him go to his brigade. They still insist that he was a spy.

"Didn't I say I wasn't a spy? Can't you take my word for it?" That made the Confederates good natured; they conducted him to Stuart's headquarters. The General didn't quite think he was a spy, but he gave the guards directions to watch the little Yankee closely, and if they saw any suspicious signs to send him where spies were sure to go when thoroughly identified.

The next morning, with a few other prisoners, he started for Richmond. He fell into good hands at Libby. Major Thomas Turner (not Dick) took a fancy to the Green Mountain lad. "What are you here for, child?" asked Turner. "I'm a prisoner of war, sir." "But you are not a soldier." "Yes, sir; I belong to the Iron Brigade." "I shall have to search you." That worried Aubrey. His captors had found nothing of value. The worst they did was to confiscate the stock of papers and his horse. Secreted in an inside pocket was his fortune, consisting of \$200 or \$400. Turner found it. Tears in the boy's eyes did not escape the Confederate. "There, there, little one, don't cry. I'm not going to keep your money. I will take care of it and return it when you are exchanged."

A couple of months after that a batch of Libby prisoners was to be exchanged. The boy was of the number. "Major Turner, remember what you told me?" "Oh, yes; you're my Green Mountain boy. All right," and he stepped into a room, opened a safe, took out the package, handed it to the boy and told him to go behind the door and count his money; he found it all there. He thanked the officer and expressed the hope that he would meet him when the war was over.

About a year ago Aubrey heard that Major Turner was a dentist at Memphis, Tenn. He wrote, and within a week received a reply telling him that he remembered having him under his care in 1862. They have arranged for a reunion in the near future. I am to be a member of the party and am looking forward to it with a great deal more of pleasure than I did to a visit I made the Major at Libby prison a week before Gen. Lee surrendered.

Soon after the war Aubrey located in Milwaukee. There is not a man of the brigade who thinks more of it than its old newsboy. He is a thrifty, highly respected and worthy citizen. Probably no man in the State has a choicer collection of war relics, including the sword Capt. Aubrey, his father carried through the war of 1812. Three of his brothers were soldiers in the late war. One of them is Capt. J. M. Aubrey, for many years a Chicago business man.—J. A. Watrous.

Not Asleep.

Mrs. Hicks—I thought you seemed to agree pretty well with Dr. Thirdly's sermon this morning.

Mr. Hicks—How so?

Mrs. Hicks—You nodded to about everything he said.

COMMISSIONERS

Members For Hawaii May Be Named Today.

CULLOM IS LIKELY ONE.

Senator Morgan and Congressman Hitt Two Others.

PRESIDENT DOLE ALSO MAY SERVE.

The Fifth Member Will Probably Be a Prominent Member of the Hawaiian Judiciary—The Commission, as indicated, considered to be a particularly strong body of men—Hitt especially valuable for the place.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is probable that President McKinley will announce today the names of the Hawaiian commissioners whom he is to nominate under the provisions of the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian Islands. Unofficially, it is understood that four of the five commissioners will be Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois and President Dole of the Hawaiian republic. The fifth member of the commission, it is reliably understood, will be a prominent member of the Hawaiian judiciary.

The commission as above indicated is regarded as a particularly strong body of men, well equipped to undertake the great task before them. Both Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan are members of the senate committee on foreign relations, and both have been intimately identified with the negotiations looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Hitt is chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, and well equipped for the position.

A BRUTAL OFFICER.

The Fourth Engineer of La Bourgogne Treated Passengers Shockingly—Survivors Give Information.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The survivors of the steamship La Bourgogne arrived here yesterday from Boston, having come from Halifax, and were taken in charge by the Campaign Transatlantic officials.

Boston, July 9.—During the voyage from Halifax to Boston the indignation among the passengers over their experiences seemed to be growing, and there was much talk of lodging complaints with the proper officials, but no complaint was made here.

From the testimony of three persons, Otto Zeiser of New York, Mr. Achard of Baltimore and Charles Laebra, chief cook of the Stafford hotel, Philadelphia, it appears that the fourth engineer of La Bourgogne, who was saved, acted in the most brutal manner toward the passengers. The three men agree in the statement that after the collision, when everyone was surrounding the boats, the fourth engineer said: "Damn the passengers. Let them save themselves. We save ourselves first." He also said that if he had a revolver he would shoot the passengers.

Mr. Laebra spoke in great praise of the captain of the Bourgogne, although that officer did not think that the collision was serious, and informed those of the saloon passengers who inquired that there was no danger. This was thought to be one reason that none of the 75 first-class passengers were saved. On the voyage Laebra became acquainted with Yousoff, the wrestler, who was a passenger. After the collision Laebra said he saw Yousoff struggling in a crowd of drowning passengers, beating them off with a stiletto and shoving them aside, trying to reach a boat. He failed, however, and went down.

Several persons said Austrians, armed with knives, drove people away from a boat.

SOME NOMINATIONS MADE.

Lawton to Be a Major General and Colonel Wood a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Among the nominations sent to the senate yesterday were those of Brigadier General Henry W. Lawton to be major general, and Colonel Leonard Wood to be brigadier general. General Lawton is now in command of a division before Santiago and Colonel Wood commands the First regiment of volunteer cavalry, Roosevelt's "rough riders."

Other nominations were brigadier generals of volunteers to be major generals, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates. To be brigadier general, Lieutenant Colonel Chambers McKibben, Twenty-first infantry.

First regiment volunteer cavalry, to be colonel, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

A REPORT FROM SHAFTER.

Gives the Casualties in All Except Wheeler's Division.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department has received from General Shafter the following dispatch giving, as far as he finds practicable up to this time, a statement of the total casualties in each division (except General Wheeler's) of the army under his command, as a result of the recent fighting:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7.—Impossible so far to get returns, but there have been treated in the hospital at Siboney 1,052 wounded and there are still 200 in hospitals here.

"In Lawton's division there are killed four officers and 34 men; wounded, 14 officers and 317 men; missing, one man.

"In Kent's division there are killed 12 officers and 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 563 men; missing, 66 men.

"In Bates' brigade there are killed, 4 men; wounded, 3 officers and 20 men; missing, 5 men.

"Signal corps, killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man.

"General Wheeler's report not yet received.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

CAMARA GOING HOME.

Notified the Egyptian Government He Had Been Ordered to Return.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 9.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippine islands and which has recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ship will go through the canal immediately and proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal as they are returning home.

TALK OF PEACE.

Negotiations Reported Among the European Powers.

UNITED STATES WILLING.

But the Cabinet at Madrid Is Said to Be Obstinate.

SOME SPANISH TIRED OF WAR.

Direct Negotiations Said to Be Advocated by the Peace Party in Spain. The Intended Return of Camara's Fleet Believed by Some Persons in Washington to Indicate Expectations of an Armistice—Feeling in Madrid.

ROME, July 9.—Italy says that negotiations have been opened among the European powers with a view of arranging peace.

The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington, but the Madrid cabinet strongly opposes any idea of peace.

MADRID, July 9.—The ministers are divided in their opinions as to the advisability of immediate negotiations for peace. The war party is inclined to adopt the view of Marshal Martinez Campos, who considers that the army must first by a noble victory wipe out the defeat of the navy.

The peace party urges direct negotiations with the United States rather than through powers whose selfishness has allowed Spain to be crushed by a strong enemy who may intrigue for harder conditions, desiring to profit by her dismemberment.

MADRID, July 9.—All rumors as to peace negotiations are semi-officially declared to be unfounded.

LONDON, July 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"The frequent cabinet discussions of the peace question have been without result, except that the ministers who had most strongly advocated war have assumed a slightly more conciliatory attitude and the field of discussion is somewhat narrowed. The idea is that, owing to the immense difficulties of the campaign in Cuba, the United States will probably abandon the system of storming fortified places and will adopt the plan of starving garrisons out by blockading the whole island."

General Shafter's dispatch was as follows:

"Hon. R. A. Alger Secretary of war: CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 7.—Perfect quiet today. At the request of the Spanish general the employees of the English Cable company were sent in to him to telegraph his government as to surrendering. Our men are in good spirits and are making themselves more secure every hour. The wounds are much less dangerous than similar wounds made with caliber 45. Among the large number wounded there are few amputations. Perhaps ten will cover it. The general health of the command is good. There are 150 cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days, but is not serious. I am feeling much better."

"SHAFTER, Major General."

SPANISH SOLDIERS STARVING.

One So Weak He Could Hardly Walk Found by Men From a Gunboat.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, July 9.—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis yesterday at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle and he was too weak to have carried one. According to his story, there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

A captain and three privates from Baracoa came in the bay yesterday in a small sailboat and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. They were ostensibly greatly surprised and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. They report that there is a great scarcity of food at Baracoa and that the Spanish troops there are in bad shape.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentration have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, and the half starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

DEWEY IN CONTROL.

Gave Notice That No More Refugees Can Leave Manila by Ship.

CAVITE, July 4, via Hongkong, July 9.—Floods in the country districts are hindering the advance of the American troops.

Rear Admiral Dewey has given notice that he will not allow any more refugees to be removed from Manila on board ship.

The German cruiser Cormoran left here today for Iloilo, where the British gunboats Pigmy and Rattler are in the harbor.

HONGKONG, July 9.—A dispatch from Manila, under date of July 4, says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until General Merritt arrives.

CONGRESS' END.

Marked by Two Incidents in the House.

ONE WAS A LIVELY ROW.

Cannon of Illinois and Ball of Texas Wanted to Fight.

A DEMONSTRATION OF PATRIOTISM.

Members Sang Patriotic Songs—Cheers Given For the President, Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Hobson and Wheeler—The Closing Session of the Senate a Quiet Affair—Brief Resume of the Work Done by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The end of the session of congress in the house was marked by two notable incidents yesterday. One was sensationally partisan, well high resulting in personal conduct upon the floor of the house. The scene followed a motion of Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) to strike from the record portions of partisan remarks of Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) in a speech made Thursday. Handy contended that Ray had not made the remarks which appeared on The Record. Ray in reply declared he had uttered every word.

Cannon (Rep., Ill.) denounced the Democrats for delaying legislation. A vote was taken and the house declined to strike out the speech.

Handy then called for division and demanded tellers. Cannon again stepped into the aisle and again declared the Democrats were deliberately obstructing business.

Ball (Dem., Tex.), addressing the Republican side, declared:

"The Record is false and you knew it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The house was upon its feet. Mr. Marshall (Rep., Ill.) seized Mr. Cannon and thrust him aside, and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon to "come outside," and the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Meanwhile the speaker had been pounding hard and the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Russell, had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly and a rollcall proceeded.

The rollcall upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted—yeas, 50; nays, 106. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally, and therefore he desired to withdraw his offensive statement.

The second incident referred to was a much more agreeable one. Upon the announcement of the adjournment of the house there were cheers followed by singing of patriotic songs. Representative Brownell (O.) proposed three cheers for President McKinley, which were given twice over. Then followed cheers joined by the entire house for Admiral Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Hobson and General Joe Wheeler.

The whole house was one vast demonstration and flags were passed to every member and were enthusiastically waved while the members sang the close of the fifty-fifth congress.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In a manner so simple as to be almost perfunctory the senate yesterday afternoon adjourned without day.

The house resolution providing for the adjournment of congress at 2 p. m. yesterday was adopted and an executive session was held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments, some of which failed to pass.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment President McKinley and all members of his cabinet except Secretaries Day and Long were in the president's room, and during the session the president signed a large number of executive orders, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the executive mansion for his signature.

Hawaiian annexation, Spain and Cuban war appropriations and war revenue legislation, organization of the vast volunteer army and expansion of the navy and new bankruptcy law—all these were features of the session. Notable speeches and dramatic scenes over foreign issues were comparatively frequent in both legislative chambers. Urgent deficiency bills, carrying millions of dollars, were rushed through with far less delay than marked the course of an ordinary measure of little importance. The total appropriations footed almost \$40,000,000, and upward of \$350,000,000 of this was for purely war purposes. It was the largest aggregate by any session since the Civil war, and the general deficiency was the largest separate measure since a \$750,000,000 single appropriation bill in 1865.

The naval appropriation bill provided for three new battleships, four monitors, 16 torpedo boat destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and one gunboat. The urgency deficiency bills all carried provisions for aggressive work in the prosecution of the war.

The general deficiency bill, enacted in the last days, carried a provision for refunding the indebtedness of the Central and Western Pacific railroads to the government. Cuba and Hawaii were the important matters of debate, and provoked the most widespread interest.

Hawaiian annexation, finally passed at the close, was agitated throughout the session, first in treaty form, in executive session, last in open session by resolutions accepting the Hawaiian government's session of the island.

There were a number of messages from President McKinley bearing on the Cuban question, ranging from the submission of a report upon the Maine disaster and the consular reports to the call for a declaration of war.

The Weather.

Generally fair; light northwesterly winds.

SIG ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Great Services Held and Strong Speeches Made—Morning Prayer Meeting.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—Many enthusiastic meetings marked the second day of the Christian Endeavor convention, and all were well attended yesterday. Beginning with the morning prayer meeting, followed by numerous denominational conferences in the different churches, the morning was busily spent. In the afternoon two great services were held at Hall Williston and the Auditorium, Centennial park, and at both meetings speeches of the highest order, of great force and well prepared, were delivered. Last night equally as well attended meetings were held in the same halls, and strong and eloquent addresses delivered.

CERVERA'S PRISONER.

Lieutenant Hobson Surrendered to Him. The Hero's Story of His Exploit With the Merrimac.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 9.—Lieutenant Hobson says that on entering the harbor with the Merrimac; he was fired upon by the batteries, the Vizcaya and Spanish soldiers, who, firing across from each side, killed several of their number. He further said: "The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge marine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in the Merrimac's side."

"Her stern ran upon the point Chiezy owing to the work done by the mine, she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel but before she settled the tide drifted her around."

"They lay on the deck until daylight, with the shells and bullets flying over them and crashing into the vessel. Some of the men wanted to drop off, but he made them stay, and only splendid discipline saved their lives. Then he said:

"As the Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac we agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen machines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads. 'Is there any other in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war,' I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hand. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles and were helped into the launch."

"Then we were put in cells in Morro castle. It was a grand sight a few days later to see the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Soon we were taken into Santiago. I had the courtmartial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital. From my window I could see the army moving, and it was terrible to see those poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. Yesterday the Spaniards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming, and then I was exchanged."

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, by the dispatch boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 9.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard has sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., with the remainder of the prisoners, the total now being 1,750.

A board of officers today is inspecting the Cristobal Colon, and it is hoped she may be saved. Naval Constructor Hobson is on board the Spanish cruiser and is about to value the Infanta Maria Teresa. The Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo are worthless wrecks.

STARVATION IN HAVANA.

Some of the People Out of Food, but the Soldiers Are Fairly Well Fed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 9.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal yesterday with 23 passengers, among them Sir Alexander Goltzen, British consul general at Havana, and Mr. Higgins of the British consulate there. Mr. Higgins said:

"The city of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the street. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women. The soldiers are fairly well fed. General Blasco has been sending troops into the interior, it is said, enroute for Santiago, but I do not see how they will get there."

"The blockade is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana, and no meat, while hams are scarce."

TOWN ALMOST DESTROYED.

A Waterspout Swept a Missouri Place. Thirteen Bodies Found.

CUBA, Mo., July 9.—A courier from Steelville, the county seat of Crawford county, brought the terrible news that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout yesterday morning. Thirteen bodies have been recovered.

Pennsylvania Bar Association.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., July 9.—At the second day's session of the Pennsylvania Bar association yesterday the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Judge Woodward of Wilkesbarre; secretary, Edward P. Allison of Philadelphia; treasurer, W. Penn Lloyd of West Chester; delegates to the American Bar association, Judge Mestrez of Fayette and Hon. Henry F. Walton of Philadelphia; alternates, Paul H. Gauthier of West Moreland and J. Frank E. Hulse of Chester. The place of the next meeting was left to the executive committee.

Maher Whipped Goddard.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Maher won from Goddard in the eighth round last night.

FAILURES NOT INCREASED.

Dun's Review Says the War Has Had No Effect in That Direction.

NEW YORK, July 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says in part: The usual half yearly statement of failures by branches of business is peculiarly interesting because it shows that war and fears of war have not caused increase in commercial disasters. The surprisingly large and general decrease in trading defaults would without doubt be accompanied by corresponding returns as to manufacturing, but for excessive expansion in some lines and the helpless condition reached by a few large firms in other branches. Failures during the second quarter have been smaller than in the same quarter of the past four years in trading, and in manufacturing smaller than in the same quarter of any year excepting 1894.

The fiscal year ended with financial results a shade beyond general expectations and the new war tax began to increase the revenue, not seriously disturbing business in any line. No reason yet appears to apprehend that the war revenue will fall below expectations.

Wheat advanced 85 to 90 cents for spot, regardless of the usual stories of injury, the current commercial and the department reports being apparently contradicted by the trade.

The manufacture of wool hesitates, although a distinctly better demand has appeared during the past ten days, because prices at which western wool is held are too high for eastern markets and apparently too high for profitable manufacture. Sales for the week at the three chief markets have been only 3,200,000 pounds, of which 2,200,000 were domestic, against 14,120,000 last year, of which 6,989,500 were domestic and 6,119,350 pounds in the same week of 1892, of which 3,651,600 were domestic.

It is not enough to dismiss the iron industry with the bold statement that it is using up more iron, even at the slowest point of the year, than ever before. It is getting tigger domestic contracts for agricultural implements and car materials and also for structural work than in any previous year, but especially for plates, the demand for which quite overruns the capacity of all sorts of works and not mainly on government account.

Failures for the week have been 229 in the United States, against 208 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 30 last year.

ELEVEN LIGHTERS LOST.

They Were Swamped During a Severe Storm, While Destined For Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department was advised last night that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba 11 lighters enroute to Santiago in tow of tugs were swamped and lost. So far as known no lives were taken. The lighters were from Mobile, New Orleans and Charleston, and were intended for the use of General Shafter in transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to shore.

Their need was essential to the prompt forwarding of all military necessities to the front before Santiago. The war department upon the receipt of this information immediately put into operation efforts to replace the lost lighters at once.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

Two Towns Taken by Insurgents—British Gunboat Started to the Scene.

HONGKONG, July 9.—The British gunboat Tweed has started for Woo-Chow on the West river, about 180 miles above Canton, from which city the news of the rebellion in the province of Kuan, Si, was recently received. The rebellion is spreading.

The towns of Yuengh-Sien and Pei-Luh have fallen, Swa-Chou and Woo-Chou are threatened, and disturbances are reported to have broken out at Chinkiang Fu, on the Yangtze.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 14 runs, 13 hits and 6 errors. Louisville, 4 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Kilen and Bowman. Fraser, Downing and Powers. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 800.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors. Washington, 1 run, 8 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Man and Robinson. Mercer and McGuire. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 1,000.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors. Boston, 0 runs, 0 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Donohue and McFarland. Wins and Bergen. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 2,688.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors. St. Louis, 0 runs, 2 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Powell and O'Connor. Sudhoff and Suggen. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 600.

At New York—New York, 6 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors. Brooklyn, 2 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Seymour and Grady. Yeager and Ryan. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 1,200.

At Chicago—Chicago, 8 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors. Cincinnati, 11 runs, 13 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Woods and Donahue; Hill and Peitz. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 2,400.

League Standing.

W	L	Pc	W	L	Pc		
Cincinnati	48	23	676	New York	33	34	46
Boston	42	27	609	Phila	29	35	44
Cleveland	41	27	603	Wash	29	39	42
Baltimore	40	27	597	Brooklyn	27	39	40
Chicago	40	31	558	St. Louis	24	39	37
Pittsburgh	38	31	551	Louisville	22	48	31

Games Scheduled For Today.

(Cincinnati at Chicago, St. Louis at Cleveland, New York at Brooklyn, Boston at Philadelphia, Louisville at Pittsburgh and Baltimore at Washington.)

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 8 runs, 12 hits and 1 error. Springfield, 10 runs, 13 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Ely and Belt; Poole and Graf.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 6 runs, 9 hits and 8 errors. Youngstown, 3 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Reiman and Campbell; Heiberger and Sechronast.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 11 runs, 11 hits and 1 error. Dayton, 8 runs, 16 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Nonnenmacher and Oate. Bates and Donahue.

At Toledo—Toledo, 4 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors. New Castle, 8 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Fisher, Ewing and Arthur. Wiant and Zimra.

NOTICED THIS BEFORE

You Probably Have, and May Have Spoken About It.

The reader of this newspaper, if he takes the time and trouble to look carefully through its columns, will probably find half a dozen statements tacked onto the foot of reading notices about medicinal preparations. Note this fact in each and every case, as far as Massillon is concerned, as far as the reader's knowledge of the party is concerned, he might just as well live in the moon. Make another note of this. The only remedy on the market which gives testimony at home, local proof in every town and city in the Union, to back up its claims, is Doan's Kidney Pills. They all try it, but they cannot do it. Why they are unable to do it can safely be left to the reader to draw his own conclusions. Here is Massillon proof for Massillon readers: Mrs. Thomas Leaky, mother of Mrs. Thomas Hagan, No. 328 Erie street, with whom she makes her home, says: "I am now 72 years of age and have lived in the city the greater part of my life. I had lagrippe some years ago and it affected my kidneys, causing backache a good part of the time, pains in the sides over the hips and up to the shoulders, particularly when I stooped over. It was more severe in changeable weather or when I took a slight cold, and it got so bad that when the doctors found they could not relieve me they said, 'Oh, you are too old, we can't help you.' My daughter got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Bally's drug store, thinking they would do me some good. They did, and that in a very short time. I have found them so beneficial that I can recommend them with great pleasure. If Doan's Kidney Pills will help a person of my age I am quite sure they will help anyone."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

WINE OF CARDUI

THE NEW WAY. WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. Their introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

Wine of Cardui

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, falling of the womb, "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, to the Ladies' Advisory Committee, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"W. I. ADDISON, M.D., Cary, Miss., says: 'I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice and find it most excellent preparation for female troubles.'"

WINE OF CARDUI

Newman's Creek Ditch Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Joint Board of Commissioners of Wayne and Stark counties, Ohio, at the Commissioners' office, in the City of Wooster, Ohio, on Friday, July 15, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., due hearing will be had, by and after said joint Board of Commissioners, upon the Engineer's reports applications for appropriations of land taken for said improvement, compensation and damages, change of route, change of Commission, and other matters pertaining to said improvement, or parties affected there of according to law.

W. W. REED, Auditor of Stark County.

While the War Lasts.

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

MRS. M. E. CEIB.

1145 Arch St.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. E. A. Shedd is visiting in Elvira.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wendling, a son.

Miss Rose Ammerman is the guest of Miss Nellie Keller.

Miss Ruby Shunk has gone to Wellington to visit friends.

Miss Anna Morgan, of Canal Dover, is visiting friends in the city.

Manias Harold has taken a position with J. P. Clark as bartender.

The fence on the north side of St. Mary's church has been removed.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pille, in East Main street, on Friday.

Miss Grace Ruhl, of Salem, is visiting her sister Mrs. John Shepard, in South Erie street.

Wheat has advanced ten cents a bushel in price in Massillon. It is now worth eighty cents.

Bell telephones have been placed in the residences of E. E. Miller, No. 273 and A. T. Skinner No. 344.

Donald Sterling, of Battle Creek, Mich., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Ella Shoffer in Center street.

Philip Sonnhalter has returned to Lorain. Mrs. Sonnhalter will remain in the city until next week.

Mrs. T. H. Stansbury, of Cleveland, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. Samuel Davis, in West Main street.

C. G. Oliver has closed his wall-paper store in Massillon, and has moved the stock to the Canton establishment.

W. F. Ricks is visiting at Nantucket, Mass., where Judge Ricks and family, of Cleveland, are spending the summer.

Miss Kathryn Brown, of Wooster, and George Kline, of Portland, Ore., are the guests of Mrs. Pet Kline, in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider, whose marriage took place on Wednesday evening, will take up their residence in Clay street.

Mrs. Conrad Siebold will entertain St. Joseph's church social on Wednesday evening at her residence in East Main street.

George Schneider and Miss Laura Genet were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride by Justice R. H. Folger.

Richard Johns is moving his house, hold goods from Mineral Point to Green street in this city. Mr. Johns is a son of David Johns.

Miss Carrie Mills, of Sharon, Pa., and Mrs. William Merritt, of Akron, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, in Washington avenue.

De Scott Evans, who with his two daughters went down in the La Bourgonne, was formerly an instructor in the art department of Mt. Union college.

J. A. McLaughlin has gone to Jefferson county, where he will spend several weeks with relatives. Mr. McLaughlin formerly resided in Adena, of that county.

E. A. Angell, a Cleveland lawyer, one of the unfortunates who went down with the La Bourgonne, was a particular friend of Jacob Levy, of the Massillon Liquor Company.

T. J. Falor was not on the yard engine that struck Bechtel & Taggart's delivery wagon at the Cherry street crossing of the Fort Wayne railroad on Thursday evening.

Miss Esther Frank and Master William Frank, of Akron, have returned home after a visit of three weeks at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller, in West Brookfield.

A. F. Portmann and Edward Becker will go to Huron Monday, to complete the work of roofing Valentine Fries's power house and other property, which was begun some time ago.

Mr. O. Gassner and children and Miss Caroline Scheiber, of Tiffin, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sonnhalter. Mrs. Sonnhalter is a sister of Mrs. Gassner and Miss Scheiber.

The Daughters of Pocahontas will hold a dime social at the residence of S. E. Merket on Johnson street, Tuesday evening, July 12. Ice cream and cake will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

J. C. Streeter, who was injured during the driving club races on July 4, is improving rapidly and will soon be able to attend to his duties. He was terribly bruised about the head and shoulders, but no bones were fractured.

John Thomas, formerly of Navarre, and chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, has returned to Windsor, Canada, after a brief visit in Stark county. Mr. Thomas is a special agent of the treasury department.

Dr. Williamson has returned from Tiffin, where he was called to attend H. R. Parsons, of Massillon, who is ill. Although Mr. Parsons is bedfast, his condition is not serious and he will be able to return to Massillon in a few days.

The last assignment of cases for trial during the May term of common pleas court includes seven divorce cases. Four of them have been assigned for Monday and will be called immediately after the motion docket has been disposed of.

Mrs. Levi Marsh and Miss Althea Marsh, of Washington, Miss., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, in Mill street. Mrs. Marsh is a sister of Mr. Clark, and their present meeting is a happy reunion, as they have not seen each other for twenty-nine years.

Frank Briggeman, who with Jacob Young of this city is now doing an acrobatic turn with a circus, writes from an Illinois town that they are meeting with great success, receiving good salaries from their employers and everywhere

being given bouquets by appreciative audiences.

A fire that originated in the coal house on the premises of Ferdinand Scheer spread to the barn, Thursday afternoon, and did considerable damage to both. The residence of G. Ries nearby was also slightly damaged. The properties are insured. The central firemen extinguished the blaze.

Miss Florence M. Landon has been authorized by the government to receive contributions for the assistance of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States army. All those desiring to make such contributions are requested to communicate with her at her residence, 149 East South street.

Councilman and Mrs. Peter Smith have issued invitations to their friends to assemble at their North street home on Saturday, July 16, and assist in the celebration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The following Sunday is really the anniversary, but the festivities will begin on the day previous.

M. Neal, the Canal street Miller, received the first new wheat on Thursday, paying 70 cents. Mr. Neal says that while the wheat is excellent for grinding purposes or storing, it does not compare in quality to the crop of last year. The wheat secured by Mr. Neal averaged 26 bushels to the acre.

George Lambert, of this city, has been made general agent of the state of Ohio for Edward Shipper's new book entitled, "Naval Battles of the World and Our New Navy." The book gives an accurate description of the destruction of the Maine and of Admiral Dewey's battle and glorious victory at Manila.

Charles Morganthaler and a younger sister were driving in East Main street at about 10 o'clock Thursday evening. A street car came along, and their horse became fractious. It back d the vehicle directly into the car. The occupants both sprang from it, and in so doing Miss Morganthaler slipped and fell upon the paved street so forcibly as to sustain painful cuts and bruises.

The lawn surrounding the Charity school, the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hanna, presented a charming appearance on Thursday evening. Rows of Japanese lanterns were suspended from tree to tree, underneath which the ladies of the Presbyterian church served ice cream and cake at prettily decorated tables. Over two hundred people were served during the evening.

The commissioners of Stark and Wayne counties publish notice of a joint meeting in Wooster on Friday, July 15, to act upon the engineer's report, applications for appropriations of land, taken for the improvement of Newman's creek, compensations and damages, change of route, change of assessments, and other matters pertaining to said improvement, or parties thereby affected according to law.

The Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, has been notified that their bid for twenty-five disappearing gun carriages, nineteen for twelve-inch guns, and six for eight-inch guns, was the lowest, and they will doubtless receive the contract. The work will amount to one million dollars. The government has sent one twelve-inch and one eight-inch gun to the work, to be used in fitting up the carriages now in course of construction.

James Walsh, of Massillon, representing the United Mine Workers Union, has returned to Cleveland after spending several days here. Mr. Walsh says he has succeeded in inducing a number of shipper to purchase other coal than that from West Virginia. The boycott against the West Virginia mines is on account of trouble resulting from recent strikes and employment of non-union miners. He is carrying on the same fight in Cleveland, and other important coal centers—Lorain Times.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

Application for Its Sale May Be Made Within a Few Days.

It is confidently expected that an application for the sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie will be made in a week or ten days. Of course, this is not absolutely certain. The unexpected often happens in the reorganization of railroad properties, but at present, it is evident to those who have been watching the progress of Wheeling affairs, that the reorganization committee expects to reach a point where it will be ready for this action by the fifteenth of this month or soon afterwards. It is necessary to advertise the reorganization plans thirty days. This time will expire on the fifteenth of this month and the court will probably be asked for a decree of sale immediately. After the sale has been ordered, it must be advertised for sixty days. This will bring it very near to September 17. As announced in yesterday's Blade, the stockholders of the old company, at their meeting yesterday, adjourned to meet in September. Then the last steps in the reorganization are to be taken. It may however be well toward the close of the year before the property will be taken out of the hands of the court. But the security holders expect to have it accomplished by the first or middle of October.—Toledo Blade.

IN THE NAVY.

Louis P. Lipps, of Massillon, has enlisted as a Machinist.

Louis P. Lipps returned today from Philadelphia, where he successfully passed the examination for enlistment in the United States navy. Mr. Lipps has enlisted as a machinist, and will depart Sunday for New York, where he will report for duty. He will probably be assigned to the cruiser Chicago, which will be commissioned during the next two weeks. Mr. Lipps was formerly employed by Russell & Company, having served his apprenticeship there.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store 50 cents.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Albert Nonamaker Sustains Serious Injuries on Thursday.

SAYS WATCHMAN WASN'T THERE.

The Ft. Wayne Railway Yard Engine Reached the Cherry Street Crossing Just as Albert Nonamaker Attempts to Drive Over With a Delivery Wagon.

Albert Nonamaker, the driver of Bechtel & Taggart's delivery wagon, was about to cross the Pennsylvania railway at Cherry street, having just returned from Washington avenue, at 6:25 o'clock on Thursday evening. Watchman Michael Schmidt had left at 6 o'clock. There is no night watchman. The vehicle had just gained the tracks, when T. J. Falor's yard engine, east bound, shot into view. It struck the horse and wagon in such a manner as to toss them over an embankment on the same side from which they had come. Mr. Nonamaker went with them. He was unconscious for a short time. Recovering, he boarded the shifter, which Engineman Falor had brought to a stop, and was taken to the Main street crossing. He walked to his firm's store. Today Mr. Nonamaker has no remembrance of this walk, and is of the opinion that he was wild with excitement when he made it.

While no bones are broken, Mr. Nonamaker's injuries are nevertheless of a very serious character. He cannot move without pain today, being covered with cuts and bruises. Dr. Smith is hopeful, but notwithstanding admits the possibility of internal injuries developing. Mr. Nonamaker is a young married man, and resides in Wooster street. The horse which Mr. Nonamaker drove was hurt considerably, and parts of the wagon were completely shattered.

The fact that if there had been a watchman at this crossing there would have been no accident, has brought up the old question of whether or not the railway companies ought not to be compelled to have gates and men to operate them at every crossing in the city. Several of the councilmen think so, and it is not unlikely that the matter may be brought up at some future meeting.

LAST DAY IN CAMP.

Harry Curley Writes on the Eve of Departure for New York.

CAMP ALGER, July 5.—We are breaking camp today, and are to leave here at 4 o'clock this afternoon to take the train at Dunn Loring for New York, where we will take the cruiser St. Paul for Santiago. There was not much cheering in camp this morning when orders came, for the boys all thought that the order would be countermanded. Now that we are all ready to leave they are cheering till it sounds like a cannon roar. At 2 o'clock the bugle was blown for tents to fall, and all were down and loaded on the train for New York. The Sixth Massachusetts regiment and Sixth Illinois will go to Charleston, S. C., where they will embark for Santiago. The Sixth Massachusetts left Camp Alger about 2 o'clock. Today was pay day at the Eighth Ohio; we received \$15.00, the United States pay. We did not receive the rest of the state pay.

After the Eighth Ohio received the message that Sampson had destroyed all of Cervera's fleet they had a Fourth of July celebration. The Eighth band was out and plenty of Springfield rifles with blank cartridges, which furnished us plenty of noise. The boys all say they would not know how to lie in a bed with springs. The Massillon boys are all in fine condition, and are waiting to be sent to the front. This is the last letter I will write from Camp Alger, but I hope that I will be able to write from Santiago.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

CANAL FULTON NEWS.

CANAL FULTON, July 7.—A local tent of K. O. T. M., with fifteen members, will be instituted at this place on Saturday evening.

Willis Jones, of Cleveland, who has acted as manager for Rhea and other popular football favorites, is the guest of Greeley Kirk, who resides north of town.

On Tuesday, as Lloyd Yoder, son of the Rev. Mr. Yoder, of the M. E. church, was walking up the street he was badly cut in the face by a hatchet, which Bert Breed, unmindful of Master Yoder's approach, was swinging backward and forward. Dr. A. B. Campbell dressed the wound, which is not considered serious.

Gottlieb Metzgar was taken before Squire Ruch on Wednesday on a charge of assault and battery. Metzgar and Flora Houriet, a Frenchman, were having a heated discussion concerning the Cuban difficulties and in the excitement of the moment Metzgar struck Houriet on the jaw. He pleaded guilty and was fined the costs. Houriet's injury was slight.

Messrs. Shultz and Kreighbaum, of New Berlin, were in town on Wednesday and Sherman Jackson, of Akron, was a recent visitor.

Canal Fulton News.

CANAL FULTON, July 9.—Chas. Labbe has let the contract for the erection of a brick block on the Robison corner. Jeff Eding was awarded the brick and mason work at \$1,675. Work will begin at once.

George Becker and Samuel Ott went to Burton City on Friday, on business. On Friday morning about 10 o'clock the fire bell rang the alarm of fire, but before the company could respond the fire fortunately had been extinguished. The blaze was in the property occupied by Mr. Kregan, near the Catholic church. Another serious conflagration was

averted at the works of the Fulton Machine Co. The company has a tank in which they dip the rollers of their lead roller. This liquid is composed of oils, gasoline, etc. Two of the employees were dipping the same when one of them struck a match to light a cigar. As he did so the lighted head broke off and flew into this tank of combustible material, setting the same on fire. The flames shot up to the ceiling and for a few moments the confusion was equal to that of the first battle of Bull Run. The more water they poured on, the more the fire seemed to spread. Finally that cool and collected individual, John Knight, appeared on the scene, and under his directions the fire was smothered out. It will serve as a lasting lesson to the boys at the works.

The executive committee of the M. E. Reformed and Presbyterian Sunday schools held a meeting Friday afternoon and decided to run an excursion to Silver Lake, some time this month.

Infirmary Director Wm. Hardgrove was a visitor at this place on Friday.

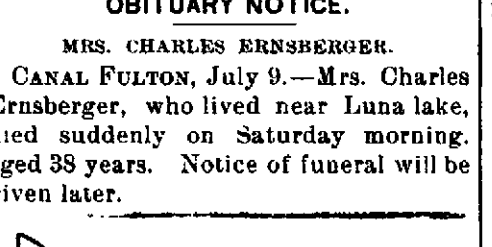
News from Camp Schley.

CAMP SCHLEY, near Zoar, July 9.—The G. A. R. fishing club, of Massillon, represented by Colonel Martin, Colonel Scharies, General Brown, Commodore Joseph Snyder, Captain Williams, of Pittsburg, and George Wilhelm, of Justus, pitched their tents at this place on Thursday, July 7. Commodore Christ Snyder was elected president, Captain Williams, vice president, George Wilhelm, secretary and treasurer. On Friday the camp was set in order and a fishing expedition organized, which resulted in the capture of three turtles and several fish. In the evening Ray Rodgers joined the camp. Good fishing continues, and turtle soup is served every day.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. CHARLES ERNSBERGER.

CANAL FULTON, July 9.—Mrs. Charles Ernsberger, who lived near Luna lake, died suddenly on Saturday morning, aged 38 years. Notice of funeral will be given later.



Fishing for Health.

When a man breaks down with that dread disease, consumption, and recognizes his condition, he starts out to fish for health. He tries this thing and that thing. He consults this doctor and that doctor. He indulges in all kinds of absurd athletic exercises. He tries first one climate and then another. He tries the rest cure and the work cure. He grows steadily worse.

That is the story of most consumptives. Finally, when the consumptive dies, the doctor shrugs his shoulders and pronounces consumption incurable. A thirty years' test of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has demonstrated that it cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, before the lungs are too far wasted. In a consumptive there is a weaker spot than even the lungs. That spot is the stomach. A consumptive never really begins to die until his stomach gives out. The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only braces up the stomach, but acts directly on the lungs, healing them and driving out all impurities. Honest medicine dealers will not urge you to take an inferior substitute.

"I had a very bad cough, also night sweats, and was almost in my grave with consumption," writes Mr. Chas. A. McIntyre, Box 171, Ashland, Middlesex Co., Mass. "A friend of mine who had died with consumption came to me in a dream and told me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and thank the Lord, I did so. By the time I had taken half of the first bottle I felt much better. I kept on until I had taken three bottles. That was all I needed. I got well and strong again."

Whenever constipation is one of the complicating causes of disease, the most perfect remedy is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are always effective, yet absolutely mild and harmless. There never was any remedy invented which can take their place. They never gripe.

DRS. K. & K.

The Leading Specialists of America

20 YEARS IN OHIO.

250,000 CURED.

WE CURE EMISSIONS.

Nothing can be more demoralizing to a young or middle aged man than the persistent emission of the seminal fluid. They produce weakness, nervousness, a feeling of disgust and a whole train of symptoms. They unfit a man for business, married life and social happiness. No matter whether caused by youthful indiscretion, natural weakness or sexual excesses, our New Method treatment will positively cure you.

NO CURE - NO PAY

Reader, you need help. Early abuse or later excesses may have weakened you. Exposure may have diseased you. You are not fit to till the soil. Our New Method will cure you. No run to risk.

250,000 CURED

Young Man—You are pale, feeble and haggard; nervous, irritable and excitable. You become forgetful, morose, and despondent; blotches and pimples, sunken eyes, wrinkled face, stooping form and downcast countenance reveal the blight of your existence.

WE CURE VARICOCELE

No matter how serious your case may be, or how long you may have had it, our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment. The organs become vitalized, all unusual drains or losses cease and healthy normal return. No temporary benefit, but a permanent cure assured. NO CURE - NO PAY. NO OPERATION FROM BUSINESS.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure SPYLLIN, GLEET, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NEURALGIA, VARICOCELE, SEMINAL LOSS, BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, ETC. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. CHARGES MODERATE. Write for a QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KEGAN

247 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

Battles and Diseases.

This is the story of one who participated in many naval and infantry engagements during the war. From wounds received then he suffered for years, but to-day, rejoices in renewed strength.

There is a distinctly peculiar halo that invests the being of an old soldier in the eyes of the present generation. The sight of him arouses a feeling of admiration for his brave deeds and heroic achievements.

Among those who have fought was Dr. L. J. Clark, who, when but a headless boy, heard the locusts of war.

It fired his patriotic spirit to a fervency that found relaxation only in his realization of fighting in the battles.

To the call of President Lincoln for troops in the latter part of '61, young Clark promptly responded.

There was need of men in the navy, and he joined that service in the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter, which soon after began operations on the Mississippi River.

At the terrific bombardment of the Vicksburg forts, the hero of this story fell on the deck of the Juliette with a shattered arm from a charge of shrapnel.

He lay in the hospital for months, and when he had recovered sufficiently to be moved, was sent to his home at Warren, O.

Though partly incapacitated for active service, his patriotic zeal got the better of him, and when the call for more troops came, young Clark enlisted in a company formed by Capt. Joel I. Asper, at Warren.

It became Co. H. of the 7th Ohio Volunteers and was sent to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant then campaigning in Virginia against General Robert E. Lee.

In a skirmish near Richmond, he was wounded again and was sent to the hospital. He remained there for some time,

but finally recovered, and went home. Shortly after, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and, when completed, went to Chicago, where he has resided for thirty years, and is now one of the leading surgeons of that profession in the city.

His old wounds began to trouble him several years ago. He grew weak, emaciated, and thoroughly debilitated. His friends began to despair of his life.

He was but a shadow of his former self, weighing only 90 pounds, a loss of nearly 50 pounds. He had the best medical attention, but it did not benefit him.

"Finally a friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark. "After taking the pills I was so much benefited that I purchased a half dozen boxes and took them."

"They were of more benefit than the ablest physicians' treatment. By their aid alone, I soon regained my strength."

"I weigh 180 pounds now, and except for injuries that can never be remedied, I am as well as ever."

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy I know of to build up a run-down system."

To-day Dr. Clark is a picture of health. He is 59 years old, an active member of Hatch Post, G. A. R., and resides at 4935 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Many veterans have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of inestimable value in counteracting the unhealthy effects of army life. All druggists sell these pills and highly recommend them.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

A N eight roomed, two story brick building, occupied as a saloon. Good location for a boarding house. Located near Reed & Co's. Glass Works. Address N. Schneider, 127 & 129 Canal Street, Massillon.

A WINGS—Adjustable awnings, in any window, complete with frames, blocks, ropes, etc. for 25 cents, also tents of all sizes for rent. Call on Geo. F. Snyder, 24 E. Charles St.

HOUSE—A new six roomed house with all improvements, No. 12 North street and six lots on W. Main street, will be sold reasonably. Call on Chas. Hammersmith or P. Wendling, North Erie street.

LAND—37 acres of land situated two miles east of Massillon. Inquire at Hammersmith's insurance office, E. Main St.

LOTS—I have for sale 25 one acre lots on Hillville avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 1822-1830 E. Blvd.

PIANO—One good piano in first-class shape. Can be bought cheap. Inquire at 34 North Grant street.

WAGON—A good two-horse double box farm wagon for sale cheap. Inquire of J. E. Beck, 294 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contractors and decorators, and white washing. All work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 58 Weber street or 71 West Fremont street.

MONEY TO LOAN In amounts to suit borrower on real estate security, for terms of from one to ten years. Orlando C. Volkmar Lawyer.

MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist, from the Teller. There are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs. Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1401. The value of those books no money could buy them. She has traveled all through Europe, London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. She has had 31 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from \$50 to \$500 to give the satisfaction we can. Gives information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony, English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 281 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Canton Brewery.

COW—Heavy white and black, no horns. Any one finding same will please leave word at 58 East Main street. D. Hansen.

WATCH—A ladies' gold watch between Railroad street and Oak street. Finder will please return to No. 11 Railroad street and receive reward. John Winkelman.

FOR RENT.

A SEVEN roomed house. Inquire at 322 South Erie St.

FIVE Room house, 170 Richville Avenue. Inquire at 20th Century store.

FOUR roomed house near of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Kellier's Livery Stable, Clay street.

FOUR roomed house and out-kitchen and plenty of water. Possession given July 1st. Inquire at 141 Green street.

THE north half of a house on Hill street. Inquire at No. 70 N. East street.

NINE roomed house on North East street, well suited for one or two families. Inquire of H. C. Brown or Jesse J. Pitts.

SIX roomed house on Young street, Richville, 150 East South street.

STORE ROOM in the Hotel Conrad block, in North Mill street. Inquire at hotel office.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold or Exchanged. We make a specialty of repairing and adjusting Remingtons, Preslers and Calligraphs. Shorthand and Typewriting work done on short notice. Phone 119, Actual Business College.

WANTED.

COOK—A good cook immediately at the European hotel.

GIRL—Competent girl for general household work permanent place and good wages. Apply at 212 North Market street, Canton, O.

HORSES TO BOARD—Every horse gets a box stall with good food, hay, etc.; accommodations first-class. Wm. Bentz, West Side Livery, 16, 18 and 20 W. Tremont St.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home: \$1.00 per day; four month's work guaranteed. send stamped envelope for particulars. Utopian Supply Company, Twelfth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOULDERS—Four or five good brass moulders at once. Good pay and steady employment. Calligraphs and Shorthand. Steam Laundry, City; or address G. S. Lucas Mansfield,